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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Among the 28 priority enterprises which are subordinate to the Ministry for Machine Construction in the Soviet Zone of Germany, are seven machine tool plants: i.e. the Deutsche Mäles Werke in Siegmars-Schoenau (M 51/K 55), the Mäles Machine Tool Factory in Berlin-Weissensee, the machine tool factory in Aschersleben (M 52/D 55), the Wanderer Milling Machine Plant in Siegmars-Schoenau, the Union Machine Tool Factory in Gera (M 51/X 06), the machine tool factory in Chemnitz (M 51/K 66), and the machine tool factory in Meuselwitz (M 52/K 18).
2. The Deutsche Mäles Werke in Siegmars-Schoenau is the largest machine tool plant in the Soviet Zone of Germany. During the post-war years, new types of standard lathes were developed under the supervision of Chief Constructor Lupberger (fnu). The plant reportedly produced DLZ-400 and DLZ-630 type screw and shaft lathes (Leit- und Zugspindeldrehbank) with hydraulic controls for setting the main and feeding gears. In early 1951, this production was allegedly cancelled by the Soviets and the plant was converted to the production of shafts for ships. Eighty percent of the production was to be exported and 20 percent was to be delivered to the U.S.S.R. as reparations goods.
3. The Mäles Machine Tool Plant in Berlin-Weissensee manufactures pneumatic tools for use in foundries, in steel construction work, and in the construction of bridges for locomotives, railroad cars, ships, and machines. The production includes DSD two-stand (zwei-ständige) turning and boring lathes with a maximum diameter of 10,000 mm, 4,500 mm high (Werkstockhöhe) and a drilling spindle which was 440 mm in diameter. The plant also produces high-speed lathes of a type produced by the Red Proletarian plant in Moscow. This is a Soviet screw and shaft lathe with center height of 200 mm, a center width of 600 mm and a speed range between 20 and 3,000 rpm. The plant was given a high rating for further developing flank grinding machine (Zahnflankenschleifmaschine) which was delivered primarily to Poland and Rumania.
4. The machine tool factory in Aschersleben, formerly the Billeter and Klunz firm, produces model 150 to 160 single-stand parallel planing machines, model 250 and 251 two-stand parallel planing machines, as well as grinding machines and conventional planing machines.

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5. The Wanderer Milling Machine Factory in Siegmars-Schoensau, formerly the Wanderer Plant, produces FU-2000 long-thread milling machines and HZS-60 long-thread milling machines (Langgewinde-Schlagzahnfräsmaschinen). The production also includes FS-425 x 1,600 vertical milling machines, FU-300 x 1,000 universal milling machines, and FU-300 x 1,000 horizontal milling machines, equipped with a load gauge manufactured by RFT Fernmeldewerk Bad Blankenburg (52/125). The plant is also working on several new developments to meet the requirements of high-speed production methods. Fifty percent of the output was to be exported and 50 percent was to be delivered to the U.S.S.R. as reparations goods.
6. The Union machine tool plant in Gera, formerly the Karl Getzel plant, produces boring and milling machines. The production program included machines with boring spindles 100 mm, 125 mm, and 160 mm in diameter. Both bench and plate models (Plattenausführung) were produced. They were powered by motors of 7.5 kw to 9 kw and 15 kw, and had a high cutting capacity. In 1951, a foundry was installed in the plant since production was to be considerably expanded.
7. The machine tool and tool factory in Chemnitz produces A.S.-type universal tool grinding machines, Sp.S. spiral drill grinding machines, and M.G. milling cutter grinding machines for diameters between 110 and 700 mm.
8. The machine tool factory in Meuschwitz, the former Heymer and Filz AG, produces St.SL-680 and Lt. SL-800 vertical slotting machines. The plant also developed a heavy machine for the production of rollers for type DW-50 and DW-500 rolling mills. This machine was a completely new type, used for the first time in the Soviet Zone of Germany, and was to make it unnecessary for the Soviet Zone to import such machines from West Germany. The machines had center heights of 315 mm, 500 mm, and 710 mm, and center widths of 4,500 mm, 5,000 mm, and 6,000 mm. They were powered by 22 kw, 30 kw, and 50 kw motors.
9. No information was available concerning high priority government orders issued to the VVB-WMW for the production of machine tools. However, it is believed that if such priority orders were issued the above-mentioned seven plants would be engaged in this work. Furthermore, no information is available concerning Soviet-sponsored development of machine tools for special or general purposes.